

were they going to get the LST back home?

This story is fraught with heroes. This epic, this ongoing saga of 40 courageous World War II veterans giving of their hearts to bring the LST 325 home, found another big heart and that is the heart of Mike McAdams, a vice president of British Petroleum, a fellow Texan and former staffer of mine, who went to other officials of BP with the story of this little band of veterans, so full of bravery and determination and so in need of fuel.

Mr. Speaker, the good news is that British Petroleum has donated over 40,000 gallons of fuel to the men and the memorial ship, enough to bring LST 325 back home to America. They are ecstatic and grateful and so am I.

The corporate leaders of British Petroleum have shown a responsibility to share which cuts across all generations in a salute to those who have given so much and served so proudly. Mr. Speaker, I say: thank you, Mike McAdams and thank you British Petroleum.

The transfer of documents will take place in Athens momentarily and the LST 325 will be on her way. The plan is to stop in Rota, Spain, taking the southern route home. She is expected in Fort Lauderdale sometime around Thanksgiving, as she travels only 7½ knots an hour. I hope to be there when she arrives. What a celebration that will be.

When the men, these veterans, come home, they will have realized a dream of many years and a vision for a memorial that will honor all veterans who have put their lives in harm's way. Many of their shipmates lost their lives during the amphibious assaults, and the LST memorial will honor these men who sail this ship today in the memory of all who have gone before them.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of the 106th Congress, I am honored to pay tribute to the veterans of the LST and all those who helped make this dream come true. I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing them well and say a prayer for their safe journey back home.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE TOM BLILEY, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to provide a complete legislative record, I am providing the CBO cost estimates for H.R. 762, the Lupus Research and Care Amendments of 2000, and H.R. 3850, the Independent Telecommunications Consumer Enhancement Act of 2000, which were not included in the Committee's reports on the bills.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
Washington, DC, October 4, 2000.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 3850, the Independent Telecommunications Consumer Enhancement Act of 2000.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Ken Johnson, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(for Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, OCTOBER 4, 2000

H.R. 3850: INDEPENDENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSUMER ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000, AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE ON SEPTEMBER 14, 2000

H.R. 3850 would exempt small telecommunications carriers from certain rules and reporting requirements administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The bill would relieve small carriers from the requirement to maintain separate affiliates to provide advanced telecommunications services. This provision could alter payments that such firms receive from the Universal Service Fund. The legislation also would require that the FCC grant or deny merger petitions from small telecommunications firms within 60 days, and all reconsideration and waiver petitions within 90 days.

CBO estimates that H.R. 3850 would have no significant impact on the federal budget. The bill could, however, have small effects on both direct spending and governmental receipts (revenues), so pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. H.R. 3850 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Based on information from the FCC, CBO estimates that the agency would spend about \$3 million a year to implement H.R. 3850. The commission would need more staff to investigate the costs incurred by small telecommunications carriers, which the bill would exempt from certain reporting requirements. The FCC also would have to hire additional personnel to review merger, reconsideration, and waiver petitions in order to meet the bill's deadlines for acting on such petitions. Under current law, enforcement and regulatory costs that the agency incurs are offset by fees charged to the industries that the FCC regulates. Therefore, CBO expects that the net effect on the FCC's appropriated spending would be negligible.

H.R. 3850 would affect governmental receipts and direct spending in two ways. First, it could allow small telecommunications carriers to receive larger payments from the Universal Service Fund to support the added costs of providing advanced telecommunications services. Using the Universal Service Fund established by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the FCC seeks to provide universal access to telecommunications services, in part through assessments on telephone companies to finance payments to companies that serve high-cost regions. Receipts to the Universal Service Fund are recorded as governmental receipts, and payments do not require annual appropriation action. Based on information from the FCC

and the Universal Service Administrative Company, CBO estimates that any change in the Universal Service Fund's spending resulting from this legislation would not be significant and would be offset by either lower payments to other companies or higher revenues.

Second, H.R. 3850 would affect application fees the FCC collects to offset costs associated with tariff filings and other applications from the telecommunications industry. Those licensing fees are recorded as offsetting receipts. Based on information from the FCC, CBO expects that H.R. 3850 could affect the number of tariffs filed by small telecommunications carriers. However, CBO estimates that the resulting change, if any, in receipts from application fees would not be significant.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Ken Johnson, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 13, 2000.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 762, the Lupus Research and Care Amendments of 2000.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Alexis K. Ahlstrom, who can be reached at 226-9010.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, OCTOBER 13, 2000

H.R. 762: LUPUS RESEARCH AND CARE AMENDMENTS OF 2000, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON OCTOBER 10, 2000

H.R. 762 would require the Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMSD) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to expand and intensify research and related activities of the institute regarding lupus. The NIH will spend approximately \$50 million on lupus research this year. The act would require the Director to coordinate activities with similar activities conducted by other national research institutes and agencies of the NIH. The act also would require NIAMSD to conduct or support research to expand the understanding of the causes of lupus, and to increase research into finding a cure for the disease.

H.R. 762 would authorize grants for the establishment, operation, and coordination of delivery of essential services to individuals with lupus and their families. The act also would regulate charges (such as enrollment fees, premiums, deductible, cost sharing, copayments, coinsurance, or other charges) imposed by grantees on service recipients.

H.R. 762 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary to carry out the act's provisions in fiscal years 2001 through 2003. At this time, CBS cannot estimate how much would be necessary to implement H.R. 762. However, because the act would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 762 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. State and local governments, as well as a number of

community and nonprofit organizations, would be eligible for grants established by H.R. 762 for the purpose of delivering and enhancing health care and related services for individuals with lupus.

The CBO staff contact is Alexis K. Ahlstrom, who can be reached at 226-9010. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

TODAY'S CHALLENGE: EDUCATION IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, the challenge confronting us today is education. Before us is the future of education. We as a Nation must place education as the number one priority if we are to meet the challenges and needs of the 21st century; if we are to look where our children are going to be and if they are well prepared to meet those challenges.

We need to invest in education. We need to come together in a bipartisan effort and support H.R. 4094; 228 Members are cosponsors. This is not a partisan issue. This is a bipartisan issue. This is about education and putting a high priority and investing in the future of America.

We need to make sure that class size reduction for our children is there. We have got to make sure that our children have the same opportunity that many other individuals have where they have small classes, but it can only happen through modernization and class size reduction.

We need to fund education at the highest level. When a child comes into school, they must feel comfortable to know that the ratio is 25 to one, student to teacher. If the atmosphere is good, the students feel good, the teachers feel good. They are in an atmosphere that they can learn. That is positive for a lot of our students. The individual attention is important to a student, because a student has to develop self-esteem, self-confidence in themselves. If he or she has confidence in himself and they know that the teacher is working in areas that they need, then we can have the accountability to make sure that our students are progressing and learning in our public institutions. It can only happen if we reduce the class sizes.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we need teacher training; and, yes, we do need accountability. That is very important for us as well. But we must invest in education; we must allow that to happen. We must provide the tools and the instruments to make sure that our teachers have the resources and the funding. I know that it is very difficult in today's society. When we look at California alone, that has over 6 million students in our K through 12. More

and more students are coming in, and yet we have a ratio of 45 to one in many of our schools. We need to make sure that we look across the Nation and we provide the funding.

My son, Joseph Baca, Jr., is a teacher in junior high, and he is going out and buying supplies. This should not happen to him and many other teachers because we are not providing the funds that are very much needed in our classrooms. We need to make sure that we provide not only the funding to make sure that teachers have the equipment, have the supplies, and create the atmosphere; we want to make sure that when children go into our schools, that they know very well that they are coming into a school that they do not have to worry about leaking roofs. They do not have to worry about not having any faucets that are fixed, and they do not have to worry about looking at windows that are broken. They do not have to look at walls that have graffiti. We want to create an atmosphere that is good for them.

If an atmosphere is good for them, then they will begin to learn. And if it is good for them, then teachers feel good about being energized in teaching.

At the same time, we have to make sure that we look at not only modernization, but the digital divide, to look at technology to make sure that we fund every one of our schools so that our children are well prepared to meet the 21st century and well prepared and well trained. If they are not, what is going to happen to our Nation? What is going to happen to our Nation? It is our responsibility that we provide the funding at a higher level. We have got to invest more. We are not investing enough in education.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the answer and the beginning and the right steps are in H.R. 4094. That is a step in the right direction. When an individual receives the funding, then that means we have the accountability. At the same time, when we look at where are our students, we must prepare them to meet the 21st century so they are ready to go to a community college and State college and our universities.

Are community colleges ready for them? We have to make sure that we provide tax incentives and tax rates and tuition that is available for our students to go on to our community colleges. More and more students are going to our community colleges right now, and we have to make sure that we provide the funding there. And as we look at those students who are transferring on to 4-year institutions, to make sure that they can get into a State college or university.

Mr. Speaker, I know that we have honors programs and other programs, but it becomes difficult when we do not have the funding and we do not have the financing that are available for a lot of our students. The tax incentives

and tax breaks are there. Mr. Speaker, we need to invest more in education. We can take the right steps. The steps are ahead of us, but we have to come together in a bipartisan effort.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN RON PACKARD UPON HIS RETIREMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, the leader of our California delegation, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), has given me the honor of putting together a night to honor the gentleman from California (Mr. PACKARD), one of our colleagues who is leaving the House, retiring at the end of this session.

We wanted to take a little time to talk a little bit of his accomplishments while here in the Congress. First of all, we will hear from our leader, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS). I yield to him such time as he desires.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate my colleague yielding. And, Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues this evening in paying tribute to our friend from the Committee on Appropriations, RON PACKARD. RON is retiring from the House after 18 years of service to his constituents. He has had the privilege of representing one of the most beautiful parts of our State in south Orange County and north San Diego County, a small piece of Riverside County as well, as he would remind us.

It is understandable why RON would want to spend more time at home. He has just completed the building of a new home with his wife, Jean, seven children and too many grandchildren to count. He has got plenty to look forward to as he goes back home to his district.

RON came to the Congress after serving in the U.S. Navy and later as a member of the school board, active in the chamber of commerce. He served on the city council and was mayor of Carlsbad. RON was elected to Congress as a result of his success as a write-in candidate in 1982, one of the very few occasions in which a write-in candidate has been successful.

I have worked most closely with RON in the appropriations process where over the years he has been the chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations, and is just completing a tour representing our State very well on the subcommittee that deals with energy and water appropriations, a most important appropriations bill.